FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 SEPTEMBER 1984

Gulf Conflict

Iraqi forces dealt "another warning blow" against the petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni on 22 September, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. The attack was "in reply" to Iranian strikes against Iraqi port installations on 16 September, the communique added. Several Japanese workers were injured in the attack, KYODO noted. Meanwhile, Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi denied in a television interview reported by Tehran radio that Iraq had recently destroyed the Khark Island oil installations. Instead, he asserted, more than 46 Iraqi planes have been shot down over Khark Island and the installations continue their operations. According to the Iraqi paper AL-JUMHURIYAH cited by INA, the 20 September Iraqi attack on Khark Island was "only a warning blow that will not be the last." Future attacks will be "stronger and more destructive," the paper added. Along these lines, Iraqi Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim stated in an interview with the Paris magazine AL-WATAN AL-'ARABI cited by Baghdad radio that the siege of Khark Island has led to the deterioration of Iran's economy and that the siege will continue. A "serious development" in this siege will occur in the "near future," he added.

Responding to recent Iraqi attacks, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated that Iran will "close" the Strait of Hormuz if the Khark oil terminal is attacked, and Iran will "retaliate" for any ship hit by Iraq, IRNA reported. He also stressed that diplomatic efforts will not lead to any "result," and that there is still a "need" for one or two "decisive military attacks." He stated that a possible visit by GCC representatives has been discussed, and that there is "no problem" in talking with them, "even on the issues of the Iraqi-imposed war." However, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i reiterated that there will be no hope for peace as long as Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and "his clique of troublemakers" remain in power, IRNA noted. In remarks reported by Tehran radio, Iranian Ground Forces commander Colonel Sayyed Shirazi cited Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni's directive that "peace and compromise" with "oppressors and enemies" are "impossible."

Iran

The raid on the residence of the head of the Iranian interest section in Washington on 20 September and his "unwarranted interrogation" has "obvious implications," according to an Iranian Government spokesman cited by IRNA. The United States does not respect international laws, he added.

Lebanon

Security — The security situation suffered a "setback" on 22 September when Lebanese Army positions in Suq al-Gharb came under fire from nearby villages, the Army Command announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. While the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon blamed the fighting on the Progressive Socialist Party, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio subsequently held the Army and the Phalangists responsible for the clashes.

In southern Lebanon, nine Israeli soldiers were wounded in three separate attacks against IDF units on 23 September, according to Jerusalem radio. Six "terrorists" were killed in these incidents, which included a clash with the crew of a boat that was apparently heading south for a terrorist operation along the Israeli coast, the radio said. As for Israeli air activity, Voice of Lebanon radio reported that antiaircraft fire was directed at Israeli jets flying low over the Al-Biqa' valley on 21 and 23 September.

Aftermath of Embassy, Suhmur Killings — Although the search for bodies at the U.S. Embassy building in 'Awkar ended on 22 September, estimates of the death toll range from 6 to 24, according to Beirut radio. In remarks broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon, Prime Minister Rashid Karami condemned both the Embassy bombing and the killings of Shi'ite villagers at Suhmur, which he viewed as an Israeli attempt to stir up sectarian strife. "This does not indicate any seriousness in dealing with the question of withdrawals," Karami added. Meanwhile, a senior IDF officer confirmed that Israel continues to see the army of southern Lebanon as a vital element in guaranteeing security in the south, THE JERUSALEM POST noted.

Syrian Role — Lebanon is pinning great hopes on Syrian support and the special interest shown by President Hafiz al-Asad in the march toward security and political salvation in Lebanon, President Amin al-Jumayyil declared in a message broadcast by Beirut television. Al-Jumayyil also told DER SPIEGEL that Syria does not object to a security agreement between Lebanon and Israel, and that President al-Asad agrees that elements that would endanger peace should not be permitted to enter southern Lebanon, Radio Free Lebanon reported.

Israel

Four Arabs were injured in a grenade attack in Jerusalem's Old City on 22 September, the JERUSALEM POST reported. The police speculate that the attack was criminally rather than politically motivated. However, an anonymous caller stated that the incident was the beginning of "the war against the Palestinians," the paper noted. On the other hand, the DFLP Palestinian group claimed responsibility for the explosion, which "killed many Israelis" at a "meeting place for Jewish extremists," according to Radio Monte Carlo. In a separate development, an explosive device was discovered on 24 September in a Jewish sector of Jerusalem outside the Old City, Jerusalem radio noted.

Meanwhile, the state attorney's office has decided to appeal the sentence given to a suspected member of the "jewish underground" on 21 September, on the grounds that the sentence is"too lenient," Jerusalem radio reported. The person was sen-

tenced to 15 months in prison and given a suspended sentence of 33 months, the radio added.

Afghanistan

Karmal Speech — In President Babrak Karmal's speech to the PDPA Central Committee Plenum on 19 September, which was broadcast on Kabul radio, he stated that "large groups of bandits" have been crushed in Panjshir and Andarab, and that military operations have been "successfully carried out" in Herat, Nangarhar, Paktia, and the northern provinces. A PRAVDA report on his speech added that 23,000 "rebels" were killed and about 2,000 were captured during the spring and summer campaign. Karmal also pointed out in his speech broadcast by the radio that the "complicated situation" still continues and that the "class struggle" within the country has been "considerably intensified." He reiterated that Pakistan has been transformed into the "main base for armed aggression" by the forces of "reaction, imperialism, and China"; and he noted the "provocative and aggressive actions of reactionary ruling circles of Iran." With these points in mind, he disclosed that a resolution has been approved concerning the "effective cover" of the borders with Pakistan and Iran. A BAKHTAR report on his speech noted that the decision was made for "closing" the borders with the other two countries.

Protest to Iran — The Afghan Foreign Ministry has protested to the Iranian charge d'affaires the recent "aggression" by a number of Iranian border forces, as well as an "earlier aggression" by the Iranian Revolution Guards Corps that resulted in the deaths of two Afghan soldiers and the abduction of six others, BAKHTAR reported on 22 September citing DRA authorities.

Defections to Pakistan — An Afghan Air Force transport plane was flown to Pakistan on 22 September and the pilot requested political asylum, Karachi radio reported citing an Islamabad official spokesman. Four other Afghan officers on board the plane also requested asylum, according to AFP citing reliable Islamabad sources.

Bombers Captured — The "murderers and savage band" who planted the bomb at Kabul airport on 31 August have been caught and the case is now under investigation, BAKHTAR reported.

Palestinian Affairs

Following the 20 September meeting in Algiers between Palestinian leaders, Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad; and the Fatah Central Committee meeting in Tunis chaired by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the same day, the postponement of the PNC session in Algiers was confirmed by a Fatah statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. The statement explained that the postponement was decided upon in order to allow Algeria to arrange the restoration of "normal relations" between the PLO and Syria. According to the radio, an Algerian delegation will leave for Damascus within a few days in a "final attempt to settle and remove the obstacles" before the convocation of the PNC. Measures are underway to hold the PNC session at the "earliest possible opportunity" in October, the radio added.

In another development, a Palestinian information official has denied in a statement to the Dubayy paper *AL-BAYAN*, cited by WAKH, that 'Arafat met with Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi or that PLO official Khalil al-Wazir met with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

Libyan Foreign Relations

Col al-Qadhdhafi began talks with visiting Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou on 23 September, according to Athens radio. Meanwhile, Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio expressed Libya's displeasure over the rapprochement between Algeria and "the mutinous clique in Ndjamena." The recognition of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic by the Hissein Habre regime — in accordance with Algeria's wishes — indicates that Algeria has abandoned its previous commitment to Goukouni Oueddei and is supporting Habre, the radio contended.

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Babrak Karmal Addresses PDPA Plenum
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[Speech by Babrak Karmal, General Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA President, at the 14th PDPA Central Committee Plenum held on 19 September in Kabul — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades, the periodic plenum of the Central Committee of our party, the PDPA, discusses matters concerning the further evolution of our revolution, considerably enhancing the party's role, and the [word indistinct] responsibilities of all party committees for implementing the revolution's tasks in the localities.

Our party and revolutionary government have drafted and compiled correct and realistic policies on numerous and acute problems facing our country. Today we dare say that our revolutionary policy — that is, the correct assessment of forces and class formation in Afghanistan's national democratic revolution — has proved its legitimacy from the viewpoint of tactics and strategy.

The party's leading role in society is being continually enhanced despite all difficulties. We have created a well-organized Armed Forces. The state and mixed sectors of the economy have been further developed; industrial, agricultural, hospital, school, and cultural centers are being revitalized. A state transport sector has been created; peasantry cooperatives are being organized; and the implementation of democratic land and water reforms has been correctly directed. Specific favorable and necessary measures have been and will be taken to develop national investment and private (?enterprise).

Links with tribes and clergy have been expanded. Today in the Central Committee's plenum we should pay attention to carrying out our urgent tasks with emphasis on the international situation and internal evolution. Weaknesses and shortcomings in our work, especially our party's execution of its main tasks and the present struggle in the center and localities, should be analysed.

(?What do) the preliminary results of the current year's combat operations against the counterrevolution manifest? The situation in the country has improved to some extent since the 13th Central Committee Plenum. Our Armed Forces have inflicted significant defeats on counterrevolutionary bands. Large groups of bandits have been crushed in Panjsher and Andarab and military operations have been successfully carried out in Herat, Nangarhar, Paktia, and the country's northern provinces. Large numbers of arms and ammunition stores have been either seized or destroyed. The Army, sarandoy, and our security organs have the initiative in combat operations. They are learning to independently solve complicated military tasks.

However, today the Central Committee plenum should be frankly told that the complicated situation still continues in the country. Class struggle in the country has been considerably intensified. We have no right to create baseless fantasies and lose our vigilance regarding the counterrevolution's intentions and our internal and external enemies' conspiracies. Our enemies compensate for their defeats in the war with sabotage, explosions, and the murder of innocent civilians in cities and villages.

Bandits expand their (?intense) work to psychologically pressure and intimidate citizens, tribes, clergy, and ulema. They hinder the implementation of democratic land and water reforms and other state activities by all means. They sabotage roads, destroy vehicles that transport goods to people, and sabotage transmission lines. This shows not only that the enemy is deceitful, and will resort to any inhuman actions in its weakness, but also that the vigilance of all organs, especially security organs and the sarandoy, need to be strengthened so that they can prevent such actions by imperialism's servants.

In keeping with its peaceful foreign policy, revolutionary Afghanistan resolutely and persistently defends the cause of peace and security in the world and supports the Soviet Union's wise, timely, and firm initiatives, put forward by our great friend Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. It also supports the consolidation of mutual understanding and cooperation with all people, including the people of Iran and Pakistan. However, our proposals on the political (?settlement) of the situation around Afghanistan have not been welcomed by the [word indistinct] and wisdom of the other side. Since the national democratic April revolution's victory, imperialism, regional reaction, Chinese hegemonists, and other enemies of progress have waged a mad, barbaric war against our country's revolution, our desire to secure peace, freedom, progress, and prosperity for our people.

At the last meeting of the leaders of the counterrevolution, in Peshawar, attended by representatives of 26 countries, including the United States, France, the FRG, Egypt, Iran, Pakistan, Japan, including support from the Chinese, decisions were made on the further expansion of the struggle against our revolution. The meeting also seriously (?organized) the means and methods for intervention in our internal affairs; great financial, military and technical assistance was promised to the counterrevolutionary forces.

Some time ago the U.S. Congress allocated an additional $50 million to support the doomed Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The counterrevolutionaries receives more than $1 billion a year for armed aggression against Afghanistan. We will crush and level these imperialist billions [as heard], as they were crushed in Vietnam and Cuba, and are being crushed in Nicaragua, Angola, Ethiopia and other freed, revolutionary countries. Therefore, we are not only countering the bands belonging to our internal class enemies, but also the vast imperialist conspiracy, headed by the United States, against our revolution. Meanwhile, imperialism, in order to implement this conspiracy, expands politically and militarily its system of bases and training centers in Pakistan, Iran, and China.

Parallel to this, hundreds and thousands of mercenaries and large numbers of arms and ammunition have been exported and delivered into our country in order to intensify and expand the counterrevolutionary struggle.

In the border region with Pakistan, strike-regiments and battalions are being created to carry out operations against our regular Armed Forces. Therefore, our party Central Committee Polit-

buro believes that in order to completely crush the counterrevolution in our country it is necessary to adopt resolute and immediate measures to ensure the effective protection and defence of the DRA border with Pakistan, which has been transformed into the main base for armed aggression against our country by the forces of reaction, imperialism, and China.

This also applies to our border with Iran. Of course, comrades, we are aware of the provocative, aggressive actions of reactionary ruling circles of Iran inside our sacred country. This task of defending our borders should not only be carried out by our Armed Forces, but also by all party and state organs in these localities. A few days ago we approved a detailed PDPA Central Committee Politburo resolution concerning the effective cover [pushesh-e mo'aser] of our borders with Pakistan and Iran.

Analyzing the present situation, the Central Committee Politburo considers the assessment that Afghanistan's internal counterrevolutionaries, which are supported from outside by imperialist forces and regional reaction through the territory of Pakistan, are faced with resolute defeat to be correct. The internal counterrevolution regularly completes its human and material resources by way of imperialist aid and thus revives and preserves their combat capability. The level at which they are being equipped and maintained with technical, modern arms is being enhanced. By 'they,' I mean the counterrevolutionary bands inside the country.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo believes it is possible to decisively reverse the situation and all Afghanistan's workers need such a reversal. Afghanistan's workers demand this reversal of the present situation because peace, security, and constructive work are required if the people's prosperity is to be secured. Therefore, this is one of the most important matters at the center of the question. The fate of the revolution, people, and homeland depends on it. This matter should be resolved.

First of all, the party's link with the masses of the people should be consolidated; the social pillars of our revolutionary regime must be expanded and broadened. We must pursue the progressive revolutionary theory, which dictates that without the masses' support no revolutionary party can achieve its aims. [words indistinct] creative initiative of the masses', led by loyal party personalities, the specified realization of the party's orders is not possible. However, the masses' recognition and supportive understanding of the revolutionary party's aims, knowledge of the socioeconomic changes being implemented by the revolutionary party, and, finally, participation in the realization and defense of these changes can be maintained. Only in such ways can the counterrevolution be deprived of its social (?standing).

Another question that should be at the center of our attention and must be correctly and deeply recognized is that as long as the counterrevolutionaries have not laid down their weapons and continue their bestial and shameful crimes in our land, the military question is vital and will remain so. We must act decisively in this direction. All political, organizational, and military activities must be directed towards crushing the armed counterrevolution. In order to do this Armed Forces that possess qualitatively and quantitatively powerful combat readiness, moral and political awareness, and steel-like military and technical discipline are needed. This is the duty of all [word indistinct] and the central point of our political strategy.

In order to crush the counterrevolution and eliminate their forces engaged in subversive activites inside the country, it is of primary importance that we enhance our Armed Forces' combat capability in both regular battle and the struggle against banditry. We should bring this task to the center of the party and state organs' attention in the capital and the regions and direct all their activities to this vital matter.

The third question could be defined in this way: As the PDPA (?pursues) a revolutionary political system and progressive movement towards national and social progress, it is necessary that (?combat) unity and steel-like, all-round, and resolute discipline be developed and consolidated in the parts. Its active part in normalizing the situation in the country and reaching a complete success should be increased. Without a vanguard and revolutionary combative party — a working class party of the new era — it is not possible for the revolution, leading the people and creating a new society, to be victorious. This is the alphabet of politics. The comrades have heard it and compared it with their experiences hundreds of times. Only a hard-headed revolutionary, active, powerful, united, and popular party is capable of uniting all national and patriotic forces and coordinating them in carrying out revolutionary tasks and confidently and successfully accomplishing these tasks in the interests of the country's workers.

The basic solution of the questions of our revolution demands that active and heroic work must be enhanced to a new level in all regions. I emphasize once again, in all regions, because in this part — that is, in the regions — our work weaker than in other parts. Therefore, the masses also feel weak, are less attracted to work, and cannot fully realize their tasks and aims. I must emphasize their tasks and aims. I must emphasize that the shortcomings of our work in the regions stems not only from shortcomings and defects of the local party and state organs,but also from the ministries, departments, and central committee organs not paying enough attention to local questions. At the same time this situation is a result of the vestiges of a complacent, arrogant, and bureaucratic approach with regard to work in the localities. Finally, this situation stems from most of the leadership staff failing to realize the simple fact that decisions and resolutions are only realized and implemented in the regions, workers' collectives, military units, cooperatives, and villages as a result of the valuable daily political and organizational work of committees and party organizations.

Therefore, the present PDPA Central Committee Plenum's attention is drawn to the (?accomplishment) of tasks [words indistinct] and [words indistinct] of the work of committees and party organizations, which is the major source of [word indistinct] and the party's political influence on the workers, the military collectives, and the situation in the provinces, districts, and subdistricts. Once again I emphasize that the party's strength is in the power, firmness, strength, and unity of its lower circles in the localities.

I pointed this out because in practice we are still faced with the activities of some ministers, heads of departments, and governors

who want to appoint and select staff and make important economic, (?information), and administrative decisions concerning localities without the understanding, consensus, or agreement of relevent committees. What is worse is that during their visits to provinces most members of the state leadership, even the full and candidate members of the Central Committee, are not prepared to and do not think it necessary to pay attention to the party committees from the [word indistinct] point of view, pay a visit to the party committees, meet with the party activists, or have fruitful and useful meetings with party members and the people.

In the DRA, presently there are 31 provincial party committees and their equavalent 26 city committees; 300 ward committees, and more than 200 district and subdistrict committees. The process of expanding the framework of the party committees and the creation of executive bureaus in most of them for the solution of urgent questions has completely proved their correctness and suitability. This work permitted us to democratize the activity of the party organs; its [word indistinct] to be expanded and more activists to be recruited for the party work. The number of the party organizations and groups is being consistently increased. The party is paying great attention to the creation and consolidation of party unity in the localities.

I intended to speak in much detail in this regard. Work inside the party by itself is not (?fruitful) for the party. Such work ought to cause [words indistinct] of every party committee and every party organization and the cause of strength of its internal organization and discipline, so that these party organs could with skill, ability, and success accomplish their tasks in the provinces, cities, districts, and subdistricts. Also, so these party organs could organize the masses for the solution of important and vital matters of revolution. Regrettably, in practice, it is seen that most of the party committees and their leaderships are not realizing this bold fact. It is felt that they are not able to (?overcome) the remnants of sectarism, limitless attention to small scenarios inside the party, personal clashes, arguments, and speculation. These party committees and leaderships usually pay attention to small matters, and thus forget important and serious questions. Unfortunately, this kind of petty bourgeois, dangerous, limited intellectual approach still does exist in some of our comrades. We have not been able to (?insert) proletarian and popular officials throughout the party based on the principles of the ideology of the working class.

A major principle for a ruling party is its popularity and whether it has the people's confidence. Only such a party deserves to lead a people and a society. It is only in such a case that the masses, along with the party, heroically and relentlessly fight the most dark, bestial, and savage powers. We ought to extensively utilize our traditional forms such as jergas and councils, and their executive organs on the basis of the unconditional acceptance of their revolutionary sovereignty. The party committees and the ruling organs in the provinces ought to support such councils and jergas, and the traditions and decent characteristics of the people. They should extend to them timely and worthy help.

I would like to mention that this work is particularly needed in connection with preparations underway for the execution of the law of local organs of the state power and administration in the DRA. I have to speak in detail about this. So far, the necessary unity for furthering mass political and organizational work has not been created in most of the provinces and districts. Party committees have limited their efforts and embarked on instantaneous measures. The results of these measures usually do not grow and consolidate. The party committees have not yet become the true organizers of the solution of the complex problems of the people. The military, political, propagation, economic, social, national, cultural, and other aspects have not been linked as a united whole in their activities.

I should with much regret, mention that despite all the problems and shortcomings, still very, very weak use has been made of existing opportunities and resources. Consistency, emphasis, the acceptance of responsibility, decisiveness, seriousness, and necessary initiatives do not exist in the work of the central organs, and also in the work of the local party and state organs. The lack of interest in getting out of the framework of specific limited interests causes serious damage to [word indistinct]. The areas which become liberated by the Armed Forces ought to be protected by the revolutionary sovereignty of the people and the party committees, state organs, mass organizations, and the workers themselves. The formation of consensus headquarters in the zones, [words indistinct], districts, and subdistricts by the PDPA Central Committee, is a correct and timely measure. Specific realities are testimony to this matter.

For example, the consensus headquarters in Kabul City and in Kabul, Jowzjan, Badakhshan, and a number of othe provinces are working successfully. However, such headquarters still do not exist in most of the districts and subdistricts, and the organization and coordination of their activity is weak. And some members of the headquarters claim privileges for themselves and their departments and establishments. They do not consider the implementation of the decisions vital. They jealously defend their independence, and in this way inflict damage on headquarters activity. In addition, they indifferently approach matters, which has a serious negative effect.

The consensus headquarters is an extraordinary organ with special authorities. Therefore, it ought to be effective, mobile, and (?operational). Shortcomings and defects in the work of the headquarters to a large extent emanate from weak leadership by the party committees. This leadership first of all must investigate party members of the headquarters without consideration of their ranks, and permanently and consistently control the tasks and obligations entrusted to them as PDPA member.

Comrades, one of the most important aspects of the activities of a ruling party is the party leadership, and its answers to the socioeconomic questions of life. The daily life of the people depends on how state sovereignty is being consolidated and expanded in the localities, and how [word indistinct] against the rebels is being organized; how the factories, plants, electrity units, transport, and communication is working and the land and water reform is being performed; how the work of schools, hospitals, and other facilities has been carried out. It is on this basis that the people judge the party and sovereignty.

Most of the party committees [words indistinct] this question. For example, in the Kabul City committee during 1983-84, 40 percent of all matters assessed were economic matters, and

specific measures were taken in this regard. These measures are being consistently realized under the leadership of the party city committee and the city wards committees. All these brought about a suitable ground so the plan of (?industry) in the city for 1983 was implemented at 115 percent. During the last year, 876 apartments were built, which was 35 percent more than in 1982.

The party committees in Balkh, Nangarhar, Konduz, and some other provinces in the country have learned the necessary experience for solving matters related to social and economic questions. For example, at the initiative of party and state organs in Konarha and Badakhshan Provinces, electricity units were utilized in the Asadabada and Fayzabad cities in the shortest time. As a result of the consistent work by the provincial party committee of Jowzjan Province, the work of [words indistinct] Gas, which was halted for a long time, was resumed. It should be said that in the solution of these economic questions, the Council of Ministers, and some ministries, including the Ministry of Electric Energy, and also the assistance of the Soviet experts, have accomplished [words indistinct]. The plan of the land and water reform has been executed in the Jowzjan Province. Effective work has been carried out in the area of eliminating illiteracy, and other matters are being solved.

However, we have very few such examples. In addition, the aforementioned committees also are not rendering necessary measures for the solution of vital economic questions. As before, it is evident that sufficient and correct use has not be made of the capacity of factories, plants, and electricity stations. The construction work of most major projects has either stopped or is sluggishly progressing. Necessary efforts have not been made toward repairs of roads, bridges, and the clearing of canals. Transport has not been utilized economically. Implementation of the democratic land and water reform has been carried out without necessary interest. The recent assessment in the Farah, Herat, and Qandahar Provinces and some other provinces in the country, showed that party committees do not display the feeling of high revolutionary responsibility in the realization of this vital and important matter, even though the link of the party with the people decisively depends on this. There are many reasons for these defects and shortcomings. However, the major reason is again weak and uninitiated work by the party committees, who usually limit their activity in the solution of socioeconomic problems to writing letters and demands to Kabul. Thus, they lie in wait and do not display initiative and consistency.

However, it should be said that the central organs, ministries and departments ought to show a responsible, active and sympathetic approach to the proposals and demands of the localities.

Life shows that [words indistinct] has not been customary in the execution of our revolutionary tasks. This kind of approach and treatment causes the people to become indignant at the party and state. Comrades responsible for and in charge of this matter do not display party maturity at a necessary level of recognizing the demands of the situation and revolutionary responsibility. Party committees, ministries, and establishments are also under criticism and responsible in this regard. They have not expressed their party [word indistinct] on time and have not taken necessary measures. I believe the comrades should draw correct conclusions from these criticisms and take necessary measures.

Comrades, from all that has been said, it could be concluded that the party committees as the political leading organs in localities should further raise the level of their work in localities. The accomplishment of this work is necessary because the politico-military situation in the country still remains tense and plans for its normalization have been unsatisfactorily implemented. In this way, the resolutions which are adopted by the party committees (?should be carried out). (?Those) party committees who are relentlessly struggling for the accomplishment of this matter and organize the decisions and resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Government are moving in the right direction. Those who have the process of implementation permanently under control and display the high level of investigation, demands, and responsibility are moving in the right direction. For example, in the Executive Bureau of the provincial party committee of Konduz Province, matters related to the control of implementation of previous decisions constitute the (?major topics in meetings). This practice is evident in a number of other party committees, such as the Kabul City party committee, and the party provoncial committees of Nangarhar, Badakhshan, and Kabul. This work prepares ground for enhancing the level of responsibility of the cadres and assessing the practical, political, and ethical characteristics of individuals objectively.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo deemed it necessary that the provincial, district and subdistrict party committees seriously, logically, and in an orderly manner grasp and propagate the best experiences of the party committees of the state sovereignty organs, the party primary organizations, departments, and sections of the military units. For this purpose, consultative seminars and meetings, party meetings, newspaper articles, radio and television programs, and the speeches of lecturers and clergy ought to be extensively utilized. In particular, the necessity of raising the name and fame of the heroes of the defense of the revolution and homeland, aspects of their proud fighting experience, and the heroism they have rendered in the name of revolution, people, and a prosperous future, should be remembered. Our newspapers, weeklies, radio and television, and cinema have been (?silent) concerning the courageous troops and officers of our Armed Forces and all those who, arms at the ready, are fighting against the enemies of the homeland. Their heroism and blood should be reflected in the outstanding writing of the writers, and the work of artists. It should be done in a bright manner so that the present and future generations of the country can learn patriotism, heroism, revolutionary work, courage, love of people, and the deep feeling of Afghan-Soviet friendship.

Comrades, today the PDPA, this struggling and militant party, is faced with the aggression of imperialism and the reaction of the region which continues interfering in our internal affairs. In trying to achieve their sinister aims, they make use of treasonous individuals and a number of our deceived compatriots. We well realize this. We need peace. However, in order to maintain peace, we ought to (?put an end) as soon as possible and decisively to this imposed undeclared war by the foreign traitors. It is because of this that the party has sent its best children to our national Armed Forces. Aiding and assisting the Armed Forces in accomplishing their noble and historical mission is a sacred matter, a great matter and life [words indistinct] that all the party and all the people. It is necessary that the party organs, the government, and the state devote full attention to expanding and enhancing

military recruitment. Maintaining the Armed Forces at a necessary level is a very serious matter. This matter at present is of vital and great importance for our revolution, and is priority number one toward our national and patriotic mission. The PDPA Central Committee 13th plenum drew the attention of all party organs to this matter, but very little work has been done. Today most of the party committees do not understand how the rebel plans are being implemented, how the centers of recruitment and call-up are formed, and how the military commissions work. The influence of the party on this very important matter, the party maintenance of political work in the Army, and sarandoy and border forces ought to be raised to a necessary level.

The political organizations of the Armed Forces are the inseparable part of the party. Therefore, what we have said previously in connection with the enhancement of the role of the party committees and organizations, is related to the political departments of the party committees and organizations in the Armed Forces. It is through these organizations that the policy of the party in the Armed Forces is being maintained.

Comrades, the party committees and organizations ought to pay attention in all matters to the historical evolutionary character of Afghanistan, class and national relations, and the question of tribes, particularly in border areas. The Pashtun and Baluch tribes of the border, along with their compatriot brothers, have always played the role of defenders of the homeland in the front lines against foreign aggressors from the east, south, and west. Now when the aggressors, with extensive help from their foreign masters, are in possession of the most modern weapons and equipment, the historical border defenders of the country, that is the Pashtun and Baluch tribes, need the decisive, extensive and all-round help of the party and the revolutionary sovereignty of the DRA. The party and state organs ought to always remember this fact and make it their guide.

All of us in revolutionary Afghanistan must realize the existence of some people — most of them being persecutors, feudals, monarchists, and their servants — who are deceiving others about the true friends and foes of Afghanistan. High resolution and vigilance should be displayed against anti-Soviet slogans which are being propagated among some parts of the country's inhabitants. Our country has gained its national and legal sovereignty, pride, and free spirit. The official recognition of the DRA by 80 countries of the world is evidence of this fact.

Comparison of Karmal Interview on State of Country

Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto at 1630 GMT on 18 September 1984 carries an interview with Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council, by All-India Radio correspondent Premchand Arya, read by anunidentified announcer.

A comparison of the BAKHTAR English 'text' of the interview, published on pages C1 to C5 of the 20 September South Asia *DAILY REPORT* with the Kabul Domestic version shows them to be identical except for the addition of the following three paragraphs in the Kabul Domesticversion which appear after the final paragraph in the BAKHTAR English 'text' version:

The respect the Indian people have for democratic freedoms and rights and the striving of the the present Government of India towards their strengthening, cause the blossoming of India's political evolution. Our countries have concluded a large number of agreements and contracts towards the expansion of our relations — take as an example, the revival of the agreement for a joint commission between Afghanistan and India in Kabul for organizing and assessing joint projects. The friendly country of India has extended a good bit of assistance to the people of Afghanistan, including building and equipping a children's hospital in Kabul, and dozens of other economic, technical and cultural aides. The Republic of India has not been swayed by hostile pressure and imperialist propaganda after the victory of the April revolution and has continued its relations with the DRA based on friendship, assistance, and mutual interests. It is striving ahead on the path of strengthening these relations between the two countries.

The positive stand of the Government of India under the leadership of Mrs. Gandhi on questions of peace, disarmament, solution of disputes through peaceful means, condemnation of imperialist interferences, threats, racism, Zionism, apartheid, the bringing about of a new economic order and international economic assistance, and most important of all, the loyalty of India to the fundamental principles of nonalignment indicatesmany shared viewpoints between the DRA and the Republic of India. Both countries have cooperated in international circles including the UN and the Nonaligned Movement, thus forging positive links. During the present situation, the aggressive designs of imperialism threaten both countries, India and Afghanistan.

India has supported the DRA proposals of 14 May, 1980, and 24 Aug, 1981. With confidence, we can say that our relations have developed to a high level in all aspects of the interests of the people of both countries and in the interest of peace in our region and the world.

Foreign Ministry Protests to Iranian Envoy

LD221528 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1245 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul, 22 Sep, BAKHTAR — Recently the charge d'affaires of the Islamic Republic of Iran Embassy was summoned to the second political directorate of the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a protest note concerning the following subjects was handed to him.

According to the information by the relevant authorities of the DRA, a number of armed people belonging to the border forces of Iran on 11 September entruded 25 kms into the territory of the DRA in Dasht-e Trakho region, Chahar Borjak district, Nimruz Province. The relevant security authorities of the DRA have undeniable evidence of this aggression in their possession.

The note adds that an earlier agression by the soldiers of the Iranian Guard Corps in Islam Qal'a customs post resulted in the martyrdom of two border guards and the abduction of one lieutenant and five soldiers of the DRA with four Kalashnikovs and one TT. [Tokarev pistol]

The protest note points out the after the previous aggression a demand was made that such actions which could have unpleasant effects on the good neighborly relations between the two countries be prevented. Unfortunately, the recent aggression shows that the Iranian border authorities do not observe the border regulations and continue their aggressions.

In the note the DRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs, strongly condemns the aggressive actions by the authorities of Iran's ruling regime and demands that an end be put to such aggressions as soon as possible. Otherwise, the grave consequences resulting from a repeat of such aggressive actions will rest with the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Armed Forces Capture 'Criminal Band', Frenchman
LD221833 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Reactionary and imperialist countries talk loudly about noninterference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, but in practice they are involved in an undeclared war against Afghanistan, from Washington to London, and Beijing to Islamabad. Spies of the U.S. CIA, British intelligence services, (?KCND) of Pakistan and intelligence services of other imperialist countries, including France, enter our country illegally with no consideration for our national sovereignty. Sometimes under the names of (?doctors), and sometimes disguised as journalists, photographers, nurses, and so forth, they enter our country to lead and organize rebels and to carry out sabotage.

Our compatriots remember Ziauddin Mahmuds, Phillipe Augoyard, [three names indistinct]. Now another Frenchman, continuing this foul tradition, has secretly infiltrated into the sacred territory of our country (?in the company) of thieves, plunderers and murderers.

On 17 September, a group of armed criminals in the Spin Buldak region, belonging to the criminal band of Mawlawi Mohammad Nabi resisted hour heroic Armed Forces. As a result of this encounter, some of them were crushed by our Armed Forces and a number of the criminals were captured. A French citizen, by the name of Jacques Abouchar, son of Georges Abouchar, born in 1939 in Paris, apparently a businessman, [word indistinct] journalist, passport number 1,507,489/75, is among those captured by the security forces. Equipment and special cameras used for intelligence gathering were seized from the so-called businessman. The seized documents show that he, under such cover, was active as organizer and leader of the criminal actions of the Harakat-e Enqelabi Islamicband. He was captured red-handed during armed resistance and action, and is under investigation on charges of treachery and crimes against the national sovereignty of our people.

Imperialism, with these [words indistinct] evidence cannot now deny its shameless interference in the internal affairs of our country.

Reportage on Visit by SRV's Le Duan

Le Duan, Gandhi Discuss Kampuchea

BK211607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] The visiting secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Mr Le Duan, and the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, discussed the latest situation in Kampuchea and the region at their talks in New Delhi today.

An official spokesman, who briefed newsmen after their meeting, said the subjects came up during their exchange of views on the international and regional developments. The Vietnamese leader also explained to Mrs Gandhi the border situation between his country and China.

In reply to questions, the spokesman said no specific proposals for resolving the Kampuchean problem or any move for mediation were discussed.

Mrs Gandhi and Mr Le Duan met for 1 hour and 45 minutes. The chairman of the Policy Planning Committee, Mr G. Parthasarathi, and the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, were also present.

Delegations from the two countries led by Vietnam's vice premier, Mr Tran Quynh, and the agriculture minister, Rao Birendra Singh, also discussed various measures to promote cooperation in economic, industrial, and other fields.

Mr Le Duan thanked Mrs Gandhi for India's help in Vietnam's national reconstruction. The prime minister expressed her admiration for the Vietnamese people's struggle for liberation and what they have achieved since their freedom.

In the bilateral field, Vietnam expressed interest in India's cooperation in several fields, including agriculture, oil exploration, and steel production. They said the cooperation can be either as joint ventures or through other arrangements. The ideas were thrown out today will be discussed further at the official level in groups during the next couple of days.

Mrs Gandhi is hosting a dinner in honor of the Vietnamese leader tonight.

Gandhi Hosts Banquet

BK220342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] India and Vietnam have called for a solution to the problems of Southeast Asian region on the basis of the resolution adopted at the seventh nonaligned summit. This was stated by the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, and the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Mr Le Duan, in New Delhi last night. They were speaking at the dinner hosted by Mrs Gandhi in honor of Mr Le Duan, who arrived in New Delhi on a 6-day state visit to India.

The prime minister said that the security of Southeast Asia can be ensured only if there is total freedom from interference and intervention from outside in the internal affairs of the countries. Vietnam has a constructive role to play in achieving this objective, Mrs Gandhi added.

The prime minister reiterated that the seventh nonaligned summit has taken a clear and constructive position on major regional problems, including Southeast Asia. This can provide the basis for a durable solution to the problems of the region. Mrs Gandhi said that affluent nations have failed to appreciate the link between their problems and those of the developing world. India has been consistently pressing for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament. The prime minister recalled the recent appeal made by her and five other heads of government to nuclear powers to stop testing, production, and development of nuclear weapons and delivery systems followed by substantial reduction in nuclear forces. This represents the feelings of all peoples on all continents. Sooner or later, those who have the power must listen, Mrs Gandhi said.

The prime minister expressed confidence that Mr Le Duan's visit will help to improve the cooperation between India and Vietnam in the financial, commercial, and technological fields.

Appreciating India's support to the people of the Indochina region, Mr Le Duan said Vietnam would welcome any contribution by India aimed at promoting mutual trust and understanding conducive to lasting peace and stability among Southeast Asian countries. Mr Le Duan said that the time has come for Southeast Asian nations to settle their differences through negotiations based on equality and mutual respect. He expressed concern over the deteriorating international situation and stressed the importance of the role of the Nonaligned Movement in maintaining peace in the world.

The two leaders yesterday exchanged views on the international situation and regional developments. Mr Le Duan explained to Mrs Gandhi the border situation between his country and China. Delegations from the two countries also discussed various measures to promote bilateral cooperation in economic, industrial, and other fields.

Le Duan Feted at Reception

BK221618 Delhi Domestic Service in in English 1530 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] A public reception was accorded to the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Mr Le Duan, in New Delhi today. Speaking on the occasion, Mr Le Duan said India and Vietnam have to strengthen their solidarity in the face of new challenges and growing international tensions. India, he said, is the foremost in promoting and developing solidarity among Asian, African and Latin American countries. Mr Le Duan said India's policy of nonalignment contributes largely to world peace, independence of the countries, and social progress. He said India has always stood with Vietnamese people in their struggle for self-emancipation.

Mr Le Duan expressed his satisfaction over the talks he had with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, and other Indian leaders. He hoped the friendship and cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened.

The function was presided over by Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali. Speaking on the occasion she stressed the need to strengthen ties between India and Vietnam. The other speakers included the Communist Party of India-Marxist general secretary, Mr E.M.S. Namboodiripad, and the Congress-I general secretary, Mr Chandulal Chandrakar.

Earlier in the day, Mr G. Parthasarathy, chairman of the policy planning committee in the External Affairs Ministry called on Mr Le Duan. Later, the Vietnamese leader attended a lunch hosted in his honor by the vice president, Mr Venkataraman.

Radio Comments on Visit

BK231555 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 22 Sep 84

["Spotlight" program — "Talk" by O.P. Sabrewal of INDIA PRESS AGENCY: "India-Vietnam Relations"]

[Text] The visit to India of Mr Le Duan, one of the foremost leaders of the present-day Vietnam and secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam, is an event of importance in the evolution of still closer relations between India and Vietnam. The two countries have been thrown together by the tide of events. In the past, it was the common experience of the battle to cast off the colonial yoke which brought them together. Now it is the dictates of the struggle for peace, security, and building of prosperous nationhood which bring India and Vietnam close. In this relationship, the past and present have built a glorious bridge. It is this which marks the large area of commonality between India and Vietnam in bilateral relations as well as in world affairs.

History shows that the freedom struggles of the Indian and the Vietnamese peoples have moved on parallel lines inducing sympathy and understanding for each other. Having waged the battle for independence from imperialism for a full century the Indian people have admired the relentless freedom wars that the Vietnamese waged for well over 5 decades — first against the French rule and later against the mighty United States. In fact, there have been few parallels of sacrifice and [word indistinct] patriotism as displayed by the Vietnamese in their freedom struggle under the leadership of the great Ho Chi Minh. It is an irony of our time that Vietnam is still not free to devote all its resources and energy to the battle for peace and reconstruction but has to face continued tensions along its northern border. Some of the troubles Vietnam faces flows from inadequate realization on the part of many powers that having fought and sacrificed enormously for its independence, the Vietnamese jealously guard this independence and would not yield on this score to anyone. Nonetheless, this trait of present-day Vietnam brings it closer to India which, too, holds staunchly to its independence, freedom, and security. It is in this backdrop that the relations between India and Vietnam have evolved lately and more since Vietnam achieved the reunification of the north and south.

In the bilateral sphere, the special feature of this relationship has been expanding economic cooperation in agriculture and in providing industrial goods and assistance in rebuilding Vietnam's railway network. In the affairs of this region and the world, this relationship has found its focus through the common stream of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] to which both countries subscribe unreservedly. Despite Vietnam's close links with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Europe, Vietnam has opposed military alliances and building of military blocs — a viewpoint in large measure similar to India's own staunch view against the efforts to draw Asian and developing nations into the vortex of military groupings.

During the current visit of Mr Le Duan and the eminent ministers accompanying him, this aspect has come into focus in a striking way. It is Mr Le Duan himself [words indistinct] pointing one of his utterances highlighting the danger of dividing Asian nations in military groupings somewhat on the lines of Europe. Formation of military groupings in South Asia or Southeast Asia or binding countries of this region with military powers only exacerbate the tensions of the region and throws a heavy burden on the resources of the countries involved. As the Indian experience goes, military attachments and military commitment with the big powers is a sure way of worsening the tangle which the region faces and impedes growth of the countries of this area.

As far as Vietnam is concerned, the current visit of the Vietnamese leaders has underscored two major regional issues — the tension that Vietnam faces on its borders with China and the Kampuchean question. Mr Le Duan has displayed moderation and the desire for reconciliation on both these questions. Observers have noted that his stance in so far as China-Vietnam relations go has been marked by flexibility and willingness to solve the problems across the negotiating table. That of course does not mean that the Vietnamese would compromise on the basic issues pertaining to their freedom and territorial integrity. It remains to be seen how the Chinese leaders respond to this spirit of amiability and, one would say, gesture of goodwill on the part of the Vietnamese.

As far as the Kampuchean question is concerned, the discussions in New Delhi during Mr Le Duan's visit hold promise of advance in resolving the tangle. The promise is because of the trend of reconciliation in the Vietnamese position and the pronouncement from the side of Mr Le Duan and his colleague, the Vietnamese foreign minister. India, on its part, has once again emphasized the need to make the NAM resolution on Kampuchea the base on which a solution of the tangle rests. There are two ingredients of the NAM resolution. One is that the people of Kampuchea must have unimpeded self-determination, free from external interference from any quarter. The second is that foreign forces must leave the country. Mr Le Duan has made it clear that Vietnam accepts these principles without doubt. It is in the way that they are interpreted that several problems arise. Vietnam has affirmed its readiness to withdraw all its forces in Kampuchea but seeks simultaneously the strict enforcement of the terms of noninterference from external powers, by which the implication evidently is putting a stop to military supplies funneled by China to the Pol Pot groups based on Thailand's borders through external agencies.

The guarantees of noninterference in Kampuchea which Vietnam seeks have still to be forged. The reference the Vietnamese leader has made to elimination of the threat to refoist the Pol Pot genocidal regime on the people of Kampuchea is understandable considering the devastation and killings of a million or more hapless Kampucheans left behind by the former regime of Pol Pot, now overthrown by the people of Kampuchea. Several ASEAN countries too have moderated their stand. Taking into consideration the growing need for a reasonable and just solution of the Kampuchean issue among all countries of Southeast Asia, the universal hope among Asian and developing countries would be that this issue of tension and turmoil in the region should be resolved on the basis of the principles laid down by NAM.

India has been persistent in its efforts to pave the way for reconciliation and a reasonable settlement of the Kampuchean question. Though India is no mediator, it is a keen participant in the efforts going on between the Vietnamese and Kampucheans on one side and the ASEAN countries on the other to resolve the dispute at an early date. India has stressed the need to bring soothing touch to the passions and tensions generated in the region of Southeast Asia and South Asia because of the continued Kampuchean tangle. It not only provides a lever to external forces to exacerbate tensions in the region as a whole but divides the developing nations which comprise this region. All this, of course, has to go hand in hand with adherence to the right principles of independence, noninterference and keeping out of external forces in the affairs of Kampuchea.

Of special significance duringthe present visit of the high level Vietnamese delegation is the importance attached to a big expansion of economic cooperation between India and Vietnam. Vietnamese deputy prime minister, Mr Tran Quynh, an eminent member of the delegation, has been engaged in intensive discussions with his Indian counterpart directing the specific questions emanating from Vietnam's ongoing efforts at reconstruction. From the present state of relatively small Indo-Vietnamese dealings, what is now being attempted is a large, if not massive, expansion of Indian help in building the industrial and technological infrastructure of Vietnam. Assistance from India could range from textiles and agricultural production to such important and sophisticated sectors as oil and power. The scope and range of India's cooperation and assistance to Vietnam is gradually opening up. To appreciate its dimension, one has to realize that Vietnam still reels from the effects of saturation bombings by B-52 bombers. During the war, whole cities were devastated and the transportation communications network were destroyed beyond comprehension. In several areas, one could see nothing but destruction as far as the eye could travel. The legacy of Vietnam's freedom struggle has been frightening to those who have visited the country in the days after the end of the conflict. But the Vietnamese spirit remained cheerful and undaunted even amidst these and other back-breaking burdens. This being the legacy, Vietnam has a long way to travel in the reconstruction and further growth of the country. Much work has been done in the last few years but what has to be accomplished is even bigger. No wonder that Mr Le Duan has brought along with him Mr Dang Huu, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and a delegation of 46 Vietnamese experts for specific discussions on the projects to be worked out for Indo-Vietnamese economic cooperation. The experts will stay behind even though Mr Le Duan and the ministers accompanying him depart from India in a few days.

The spirit in which Vietnam seeks economic cooperation with India is well put by Mr Le Duan himself in a pronouncement on the first day of the visit: While several Asian and the Western powers brought blood and tear to Vietnam, India tens of centuries ago came as friends and messengers of peace and friendship. The Indian spirit of compassion and self-sacrifice conquered the hearts of the Vietnamese people. Now when forces of aggression encircle and weaken Vietnam, India generously stands by our side and extends to us valuable economic aid.

Le Duan Visits Bombay

BK231624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Mr Le Duan, arrived in Bombay from Delhi tonight on a 3-day visit to the city. He was received at the Santa Cruz airport among others by the Maharashtra governor, Mr I.H. Latif. Members of the CPI and CPI-M were also present at the airport. During his stay in Bombay, Mr Le Duan will visit Mazagaon dock and the Bhabha atomic research center.

Earlier, he was seen off at the Palam airport among others by the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi. Before emplaning, Mr Le Duan inspected an intereservices quard of honor. Mr Le Duan arrived in New Delhi on Friday on a 6-day state visit. He had discussed with the prime minister, Mrs Gandhi, bilateral and international issues.

Hanoi Coverage of Visit

For Hanoi press agency and radio coverage of the visit to India of the general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Le Duan, including his remarks at a New Delhi banquet in his honor, see the Vietnam section of the 21 September Asia and Pacific *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Security Alert Declared in Punjab

BK230842 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi, Sept 23 (AFP) — A state-wide security alert was declared today in the northwestern state of Punjab in preparation for next week's planned Sikh march to "liberate" Amritsar's Golden Temple from the Indian Army, official sources said.

"We will not allow chaos to return to Punjab, hence this security precaution," one source reached by telephone told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Local newsmen in Amritsar — the seat of the Sikh autonomy campaign — said that barbed wire and coal-tar drums had reappeared on the city streets to prevent Sikh volunteers from entering the city of half a million people for the march on October 1. Road blocks were being set up around Amritsar to prevent

people from coming, the newsmen said. Paramilitary troops aided by state police were already in the city, and one newsman said "the Army is also here, but not very visible."

Sikh priests expect tens of thousands of Sikhs from all over Punjab to take part in the march, which was decided on September 2 at the world Sikh convention in Amritsar.

The Indian Army tok possession of the temple complex after storming it on June 6 to dislodge Sikh militants. More than 650 people died in the attack. A section of India's Sikhs are campaigning for greater autonomy, and the militants among them want an independent Sikh nation — "Khalistan," or the land of the pure.

"Screening of people entering the city has already started and it appears that the administration means business. We have been told informally that in no circumstances will the march be allowed," one newsman said.

But there were conflicting reports about the government's stand on handing over the 400-year-old temple to Sikh priests. One federal official said efforts were under way to come to an agreement before the September 30 deadline, but added "we have no definite result yet." The five top Sikh priests told newsmen in Amritsar that the march was on and issued a detailed programme last night.

A group spokesman said the five priests — who have supreme religious authority over the Sikhs — would lead the march dressed in saffron robes. They would be followed by lower-ranking priests chanting hymns and then by volunteers. "If any obstacle comes we will protest, clear it and then resume the march," he said.

"On entering the Golden Temple, we will take possession of all the buildings, including the one(s) adjacent to the main temple which the government says are not part of the shrine," he said. "Our second task will be to restore traditions and hold rituals in the shrine...we will sit (in) a special prayer meeting," he said.

State officials said the priests' apparent determination to lead and stage the march could be part of their plan to force the government to hand over the shrine to them before the deadline. But regardless of the outcome of the talks between the government and the Sikhs, one source said the march was unlikely to be permitted. "If we see that they are determined we will have to impose a curfew and strictly enforce securcty measures," he said.

'Definite Proof' Pakistan Aiding Extremists

BK240350 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] The minister of state for external affairs, Mr Ram Niwas Mirdha, has said that there is definite proof that Pakistan had been encouraging and abetting extremists in Punjab. In an interview to a local radio station in New York, Mr Mirdha said there is plenty of evidence of extremists going to Pakistan and taking shelter there. Armaments with Pakistani markings have also been seized from the extremists.

Mr Mirdha said that some foreign forces have been interfering in the affairs of India, particularly in the Punjab episode.

Rama Rao To Review Bhaskara Rao's Decisions

BK221359 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The Andhra Pradesh chief minister, Mr N.T. Rama Rao, has said that the decisions taken by Mr Bhaskara Rao during his month-long tenure as chief minister will be reviewed by the Cabinet. Speaking to newsmen at Madras today, he described as cheap gimmick Mr Bhaskara Rao's reversal of some of Mr Rama Rao's earlier decisions.

Mr Rama Rao said that he will put down with an iron hand antisocial elements who endangered the life of the common man. Referring to the communal disturbances in Hyderabad, the chief minister said that he will be ruthless in dealing with those who fomented the trouble and created divisions and disharmony. Mr Rama Rao, who came to Madras last night to see his ailing wife, has since returned to Hyderabad.

Meanwhile, the former chief minister of Andhra Pradesh, Dr M. Channa Reddy, has expressed concern at the incidents of violence in Hyderabad. The Andhra Pradesh unit of the Communist Party of India has also urged the state government to deal with the situation sternly.

The Bharatiya Janata Party and the Janata Party have decided not to join the N.T. Rama Rao ministry in Andhra Pradesh. In separate statements issued in Hyderabad today, the spokesmen of the two parties said they will however continue to support the state government from outside. As already reported, both the CPI and the Communist Party of India-Marxist had also taken similar decision.

Indian Spokesman Says Border Talks 'Fruitful'

BK221615 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] The week-long fifth round of border talks between India and China ended in Beijing today. An Indian spokesman said that talks were fruitful and were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. He said the two countries narrowed differences over the guiding principles for an eventual solution. There were also discussions on the boundary question, and the issue would be taken up again at the next round of talks.

The two sides had exchanged views on the present international situation and had similarity of views on several issues which they discussed. The Indian delegation at the talks was led by the secretary of the External Affairs Ministry, Mr Natwar Singh, and the Chinese delegation by the adviser to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, Mr Gong Dafei.

The spokesman further said that the two countries agreed to extend cultural, scientific, and technological exchanges for another year.

Defense Minister Comments on Border Situation

BK230745 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The defense minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, has said that the recent clashes along the border with Pakistan in high altitude areas might be used as a ruse by that country to obtain more sophisticated arms. Mr Chavan was having an informal talk with newsmen aboard the IAF [Indian Air Force] Boeing 737 on his way to address Air Force men in Bigar in Karnataka.

In reply to a question, the defense minister said reported satellite military intelligence sharing between Pakistan and the United States had confirmed what the Indian Government had been suspecting for a long time. He said it would be part of the Pakistani strategy, but this does not pose a great threat to India. Mr Chavan said there is a need for strengthening military intelligence in view of the new developments.

In reply to another question, Mr Chavan said compared to the country's western front, the Sino-Indian border is comparatively calm. He said Aksai Chin has always been a part of Jammu and Kashmir and there is no possibility of our making any concessions on that account.

Wan Li Confident Border Issue Can Be Solved

BK230935 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The Chinese vice premier, Mr Wan Li, has expressed confidence that the boundary question between India and China could be resolved eventually. He said in the light of a long history of friendly links between the two countries there is no reason why there should be any conflict between them. Mr Wan Li said this to the Indian delegation led by Mr Natwar Singh, secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, when it called on him in Beijing yesterday.

Expressing happiness at the outcome of the fifth round of bilateral talks, Mr Wan Li said he is sure that any difference between the two countries would be resolved at the next round of talks. He said the two nations have the great responsibility not only for keeping peace and stability in Asia but also for safeguarding world peace. Both countries should also work together to promote South-South cooperation, he said.

Mr Natwar Singh thanked the vice premier for the warm hospitality extended by the Chinese people to the Indian delegation. The delegation is leaving Beijing today for Hong Kong on their way home.

Janata Party on Withdrawal From Golden Temple

BK231642 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The Bharatiya Janata Party [BJP] has demanded withdrawal of the army from the Golden Temple complex and handing over the shrine to the Sikh head priests. A meeting of the BJP office bearers from Punjab, Haryana, and Jammu and Kashmir held in New Delhi yesterday said this should be done in view of the assurances given by the Sikh head priests that the temple will be used only for religious purposes.

The meeting was presided over by the party president, Mr Bajpayee. It hoped that the issue over the temple would be satisfactorily settled before the 30th of September. The meeting also expressed concern over recent violence in Punjab and asked the government to tackle it with a heavy hand tightening security measures.

Zia on Elections, India, Nuclear Program

BK210912 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reaffirmed that honest elections will be held in a peaceful atmosphere with the cooperation of the people. In a special interview with the daily *MASHRIQ* on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the paper, he said that he has full confidence in the people's wisdom and their not allowing antinational elements to put obstacles in the way of elections.

He said that the overall law and order situation in the country is satisfactory and the government will not permit anyone to disrupt the peaceful atmosphere. The president said that the laws and regulations relating to elections will be applicable to everyone with no exceptions. It has been our effort to see eligible, honest persons with firm faith in the ideology of Pakistan come forward to run the affairs of the country under the Islamic system. In reply to a question, the president said that the Federal Advisory Council is providing useful suggestions to the government and this process will continue until the formation of a new elected assembly. Federal Advisory Council members will be allowed to take part in the elections, he added.

In reply to a question relating to restrictions on political activities, the president said that the decision has been made after careful consideration with national interests in view. These restrictions will be lifted at an appropriate time.

The president said that situation at the borders — especially the northwestern borders — is not satisfactory as ground and air violations have been committed. He said that Pakistan is fully capable of dealing with these provocations. The major cause of concern is the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan which forced the Afghan people to resort to armed resistance.

On relations with India, the president said that Pakistan has made several positive efforts to establish good relations with India during the last 5 years and would like to continue these efforts. He said that India's attitude in this regard recently had been proper. However, it has become stalled during the last few weeks. The president said that they are trying to ascertain the reason behind the change in the Indian Government's attitude. He hoped that this would be a temporary phase. The president said that Pakistan desires peace in the region. At the same time full attention is being paid to the country's defense; the Armed Forces and the people are fully capable of facing any challenge.

On introducting the Islamization process in the country, the president said that steps are being taken now to introduce the Islamic judicial system including setting up of Qazi courts. He said that the people have enthusiastically welcomed the prayer organizing system.

In reply to a question relating to the hostile propaganda against Pakistan's nuclear program, the president said that he was surprised to see in the forefront of this propaganda those countries that have accumulated large quantities of nuclear weapons or have already acquired the capability of manufacturing such destructive arms themselves. He said that the International Atomic Energy Agency is fully satisfied with Pakistan's nuclear program and it was approved by the organization.

Zia, Dawda Jawara Visit Afghan Refugee Camp

BK210945 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0300 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Gambian President Dawda Jawara, accompanied by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, visited an Afghan refugee camp near Peshawar this morning. Speaking with refugees, he paid rich tribute to the Afghan people's struggle for independence and assured them that his country, the Islamic community, and the world are with them. He commended the government and people of Pakistan for helping the Afghan refugees on humanitarian grounds.

In his speech on the occasion, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq described the Afghan issue as a trial for the Afghan people, Pakistan as well as the entire Third World. He expressed the hope that they will succeed in this trial. He said he saw no probability for the immediate return of the Afghan refugees. However, he added that it is a historic fact that the Afghan people have never accepted foreign domination of their motherland. He expressed the hope that the struggle of Afghan people will succeed and the Afghan refugees could return to their homes.

The Gambian president has since arrived in Lahore. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is accompanying him. Punjab Governor Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan welcomed the distinguished guest at the airport.

Afghan Plane Lands at Air Base 22 September

BK221529 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] An Afghan Air Force An-24 transport plane entered Pakistan and landed at Miran Shah air base at 1015 [0515 GMT] in the northern Waziristan Agency today, according to an official spokesman. In addition to the crew, five more persons were on board the plane. Just after landing, the crew and other persons surrendered to the local authorities.

Rebel Group Takes Credit

OW222004 Hong Kong AFP in English 1930 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Islamabad, Sept 22 (AFP) — A spokesman for the Hezbe-e Eslamirebel group led by Mawlawi Yunis Khalis has claimed responsibility for the defection today of an Afghan Air Force transport plane to Pakistan, in a phone call to AFP here.

The caller said the influential Afghan resistance commander, Mawlawi Jalaluddin Haqqani arranged the operation, which was planned for several months.

The five-man crew, all Afghan Army officers, landed at Miran Shah with photographs of the religious leader Mawlawi Haqqani and letters they received from the resistance leader who is reportedly commanding several thousand guerrillas in Paktia

Province. The spokesman said the plane took off this morning from Kabul for Khowst where it landed first before flying to Miran Shah.

He said that a group of mujahidin fired on the Soviet-built plane between Khowst and Miran Shah, but it was not damaged and able to continue the journey.

The spokesman said some of the defectors had family members in Pakistan.

Aircraft Commander Seeks Asylum

BK231540 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] The commander of the Afghan Air Force aircraft which landed in Pakistan yesterday has requested political asylum in Pakistan. An official spokesman said in Islamabad today that the commander has said he is opposed to the policies of the Kabul administration. After landing the aircraft at Miran Shah in the Northwest Frontier Province, the Afghan Air Force personnel surrendered to Pakistani authorities, who have begun an investigation into the incident.

Khomeyni Receives Hajj Leader, Guards Commander

LD221542 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Musavi-Kho'iniha, the representative of the imam and the supervisor of Iranian pilgrims, was received by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning and had a meeting with the imam.

Also Mr. Mohsen Reza'i, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, was also received by Imam Khomeyni, the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces this morning.

Khomeyni's Visits Cancelled for Start of Muharram

LD221543 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Imam Khomeyni's office has announced that according to annual practice, at the start of the holy month of Muharram all visits of the Imam of the nation are canceled from 23 September until 16 October.

Majlis Speaker Promises Retaliation for Iraqi Raids

LD221020 Tehran IRNA in English 0945 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 22, IRNA — The Majlis speaker and special representative of Imam Khomeyni to the Supreme Defence Council said here today that preparations have been made for possible visit of members of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council to Iran.

Hojatt ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, interviewed by IRNA on the occasion of the "war week", in reply to a question on talks about a possible trip of members of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council and invitation of the Saudi Arabian officials from him to pay a hajj pilgrimage to holy Mecca, said that they have made such moves. "From the start, our policy was to assure the Persian Gulf countries that Iran would not cause any problem for them."

There is no problem in talking to them even on the issues of the Iraqi-imposed war. However, the war should result in the liberation of Iraq, he said.

In reply to a question concerning the Iraqi threats on shipping in the Persian Gulf, Hashemi- Rafsanjani said that Iran has made the necessary decisions in this respect.

Further on the same question, he said that both the Persian Gulf and Khark Island were vital to Iran and its economy depended on the Khark terminal. Therefore, we have made it clear that if Khark oil terminal is hit, Iran will close the Hormuz Strait and that the Persian Gulf will become insecure for all."

However, he added, Iran will retaliate for any ship that Iraq hits. "For any Iranian ship hit, we will hit one Iraqi ship," he added.

When asked about international effects of downfall of the Iraqi ruler, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said "in our opinion salvation of the region depends on Saddam Husayn's downfall." One direct outcome of his downfall, he added, would be the creation of a strong and united front against the Zionist regime. Therefore, after Saddam Husayn, the Zionist regime must go. He further added that elimination of the Zionist regime would mark a defeat for strategies of the East and West in the region.

On a question concerning the delay of Iran's offensive in the Iraqi-imposed war and Western media analysis which claim it is the combat inability of the Iranian forces and difference of opinion among Iranian officials, he said that such claims were totally baseless. The present condition of the Iranian forces, is the best ever, Hashemi-Rafsanjani noted.

Further on the combat readiness of the Islamic forces, he said that at present the Iranian artillery units could hit Basra, Amarah and most Iraqi cities. At the same time, many strategic points of Iraq were under the range of Iranian artillery units. In addition, the Iranian forces were only a few kilometers away from the vital Iraqi road, and one hundred kms from Baghdad, he added.

As for the munition, he said that resources of Iran were now even more than what was under the deposed shah and the Iranian forces have excellent organisation. On the dispute among Iranian officials, he said that such claims were mere creation of the Western media and the Iranian authorities were all united. As for the delay in Iranian offensive, he said "God willing, when we carry it out, they will find out the reason for delay."

On peace claims of Saddam Husayn, he said that since the start of the war, Iran has been seeking peace, whereas Saddam Husayn has never been interested in real peace. Furthermore, the U.S., the U.S.S.R., Britain, France and reactionary governments of the region, as well as the Zionist regime were not interested in peace. These countries know that the Islamic Revolution of Iran would not be hindered by the war. However, once they realised that Iran was becoming victorious in the war, they started talking about peace.

Further on the same issue, he said that these powers were interested in a state of neither peace nor war and even the existance of Saddam Husayn depended on this situation. "Neither Saddam Husayn nor reactionary (?elements) and imperialism are interested in a real peace. We are the only one after a true peace," he added.

Hojatt ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani further stressed that Iran did not want a war of attrition and added that it must reach a decisive point.

On Iran's conditions for ending the four-year-old Iraqi-imposed war and stances of certain countries that Iran should modify its conditions, he said that Iran has been insisting on its conditions including Saddam Husayn's downfall. This was because, if he remained in power, there would be no peace and war could become intensified.

On war reparations demanded by Iran, he said that if the people of Iraq were liberated, Iran would compromise on this issue and even could extend aid to them.

When asked whether Iran would pursue diplomatic efforts to end the war or would consider a military solution, he said that Iran has always been interested in termination of the war.

However, diplomatic efforts would not lead to any result. "In my opinion, the issue would not come to an end in the absence of determining operations; however, we will reach a point that diplomatic efforts will solve the issue." Therefore, he added, "In my opinion, there is still a need for one or two decisive military attacks."

In reply to a question concerning the hijackings of Iranian planes to Iraq by members of the counterrevolutionary element, MKO [Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization], he said it was a deeply rooted plot. The main element of this conspiracy were the MKO with the direct support of the Iraqi regime. However the governments of Egypt, Kuwait and Bahrain where the commandeered planes had stops, were secretly helping the hijackers.

In conclusion, Hashemi- Rafsanjani described the morale of the Islamic forces as being very high and added that they were impatient to launch the final offensive.

Gulf Daily Quotes Khomeyni Aide on GCC Effort
GF240450 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 24 Sep 84 P 1

[Text] Iran yesterday hinted for the first time that it might be willing to accept GCC mediation in the war with Iraq.

A close aide of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said in an interview published yesterday, there were "no objections to talks with Gulf states even on the subject of the war."

He said Iran would be prepared to welcome to Tehran, separately or as a delegation, representatives of the GCC.

The statement by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani, reported by the French News Agency, AFP, was the first response from Tehran to Thursday's appeal to Iran by the GCC to accept an offer of mediation.

He said: "Discussions can be useful to impress upon them (the GCC) that there is no other issue and that they won't lose anything by this."

He said he still believed "one or two decisive military operations" were needed to turn the tide of the conflict. But he added: "We will reach a point where diplomatic efforts will settle it."

Meanwhile it was reported that the British Government had approved "major defence deals with Iran."

Under the contract, two BH7 military hovercraft, capable of carrying 170 fully-equipped troops or medium-range surface-to-surface missiles such as Exocets," were being refurbished at the British Hovercraft Corporation shipyard on the Isle of Wight, according to the *SUNDAY TELEGRAPH*.

Oil Minister Denies Destruction of Khark Island
LD231747 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] In an interview with the external service television unit of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Gharazi, the minister of petroleum, denied news released by imperialist news agencies in connection with the claim made by Aflaqi Saddam [Michael Aflaq, founder of the Ba'thist Party] about [word indistinct] and destruction of installations in Khark Island.

He said: Since the beginning of the imposed war, Ba'thist Saddam Husayn's aim has been to demolish Khark Island. Every time there has been a confrontation near Khark Island, Saddam Husayn has renewed his claim to have demolished the island. But, with the blessing of God, up to now more than 46 fighter planes belonging to the enemy have been downed around Khark Island.

Mr Gharazi added: Three days ago, Saddam Husayn once again claimed that Khark had been destroyed. Immediately afterward, a Turkish tanker announced that it had loaded up at Khark Island. With so many lies going around, news released by some news agencies is not credible. It is obvious that if Saddam Husayn's claims were true, Khark Island would have been demolished several times over. Once again, we proudly announce that Khark Island continues its operations, and with the blessing of God, will continue to do so.

Prime Minister on Determination To Continue War
LD231135 Tehran IRNA in English 1129 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept 23, IRNA — Prime Minister Husayn Musavi, here Sunday reiterated the prepared condition of the Islamic combatants to continue the war until the downfall of the Iraqi regime.

Speaking after a session of the Cabinet ministers this morning, the prime minister stressed that until then, there would be no peace in the region, adding that government organisations should exert their utmost efforts in this respect.

Musavi said that in the meeting, the massacre of some 600 Muslim villagers in Lebanon by the Zionist forces was discussed.

He noted that such a massacre resembled the Sept, 8, 1978 mass murder in Tehran by the former despotic regime.

The world propaganda apparatus made a big noise on the explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut while they remained silent against the great crime committed by the Zionists and Phalangists in that region, the prime minister added.

On the war week, Musavi said that combatants who are devoting their life and blood had donated a portion of their salary to help the government.

On enemy instigations, the prime minister said that such provocations were aimed at overshadowing the war week ceremonies.

But, he added, it would further inform the people and noted that Islamic combatants were prepared to continue the war until the restoration of the rights of the people.

The Islamic combatants were determined to end the war in a way to block the way to the possibility of any aggression in the region forever, the prime minister said.

Friday Prayer Speaker on War, Khomeyni's Health

LD211311 [Editorial report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1030 GMT on 21 September carries an 11-minute report on the Friday prayers in Tehran, led by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Emami-Kashani, which cites his sermon on the fifth anniversary of the war with Iraq and on the war week, which began 22 September. Amami-Kashani reportedly refers to the start of the war by Iraq, backed by "world arrogance." He alludes to early problems facing the country following the revolution and just after the beginning of the war. He also refers to other developments in Iran at the time, particularly the decisive role played by Khomeyni. He then cites the events of thos days, attacking Iraq and its supporters, and alludes to the "crimes" committed by Saddam Husayn and his attempts to establish a cease-fire.

In a recorded passage Emami-Kashani says: Where in history can we find such a rapacious wolf as this criminal and devouring Saddam Husayn? Then they keep saying 'cease-fire, cease-fire.' Recently they said that the Iranian Armed Forces and the Islamic Republic are facing an impasse, that they can no longer continue the war. Indeed, only when the courageous Islamic forces lay seige to Baghdad and overthrow the Iraqi Aflaqist regime will the falsity of your propaganda and the baselessness of your propaganda trumpets, founded on lies and crimes, be proved.

The announcer then reports Emami-Kashani's remarks on Islamic precepts and virtue and adds: "Emami-Kashani, having cited the blessed Islamic Revolution leadership, alluded to a REUTER report from Jamaran on the highly satisfactory physical and mental condition of the imam of the nation, said: Although this report saddened the world arrogance, it pleased mankind and the oppressed masses of the world who derive suitable benefit from each hour of the imam's life. This shows the appreciation for the eminence of the leadership. Our task in safeguarding the blessed leadership is to obey the leader's orders and avoid egotism and selfishness."

Emami-Kashani is reported to have concluded his sermon by praising the people and the teaching of the Koran.

Khamene'i Cites False Reports on Policy Disputes

LD212232 Tehran IRNA in English 1832 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept, 21, IRNA — Secretaries of the provincial bureaus of the Islamic Republic Party met and conferred with President 'Ali Khamene'i here Thursday.

In his talks to the IRP officials Khamene'i, who is the party's secretary general, reminded them of their duties and of the sanctity of activities performed on the basis of a set of divine beliefs.

He said certain elements throughout the country were trying clandestinely to disrepute [as received] the IRP because they resent its line which is based on Islam and on the religious law.

Khamene'i said foreign news media had published unfounded reports indicating differences between the various government officials in the Islamic Republic. He noted that such false reports were part of their wide campaign for harming the Islamic Revolution.

President Khamene'i said he who should help to spread such rumours has furthered the cause of the counterrevolutionary elements in the Islamic Republic.

Reaffirms War Resolve

LD221334 Tehran IRNA in English 1328 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 22, IRNA — On the fourth anniversary of the Iraqi aggression against the Islamic Republic, President 'Ali Khamene'i reaffirmed Iran's determination to overthrow the Iraqi regime for the establishment of true peace in the region.

At a military parade marking the anniversary Saturday, the president said the Islamic forces of Iran were prepared to launch their next offensive whenever appropriate.

"From the very first days of the imposed war, we have correctly felt... that true peace in the region is synonymous with the destruction of Saddam Husayn's criminal regime," he said.

"World observers should know that for us, the war would not reach real victory without the overthrow of Saddam Husayn. If we reach the greatest of victories and Saddam Husayn still remains, we would not see that as a success because our borders, our territorial integrity and our dignity would be threatened."

The president, who is also head of the Supreme Defence Council, said the Iraqi aggression was not just aimed at Iranian territory but also against the Islamic Revolution, Islamic thinking and Islamic action.

He said the Islamic forces were totally prepared to strike at the enemy and were "waiting to start their offensive at a suitable time and place.

"Our combatant forces with their very high morale have the necessary readiness to defend their Islamic country; they would begin their attacks with strength and power whenever necessary."

He described foreign reports of Iranian military incapability as "very hollow" which were intended to boost the morale of the Iraqi forces.

The parade at Tehran's Azadi square included personnel from all the Armed Forces. The mid-air refueling exercise of a fighter plane and other aerial shows were particularly exciting for hundreds of thousands of people who witnessed the parade at the square and surrounding avenues.

Military parades were also held in all other cities and towns on the first day of the war week. On Sunday, the first day of the academic year, students throughout the country will take part in marches in support of the continuation of the war till victory.

Rajavi: Iran Plans Surprise Attack on Iraq

NC221833 Paris AFP in English 1821 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, Sep 22 (AFP) — Iran is planning to throw as many as 100,000 men into a surprise offensive against Iraq, a leading opponent of Ayatollah Khomeyni said here today.

Mas'ud Rajavi, head of the Iranian People's Mojahedin and president of the National Resistance Council, said the forces were concentrated 70 kms (44 miles) from Ahvaz near the southern border between the two warring nations.

He said the offensive would be on two fronts, one of which would be near the border with Kuwait.

Mr Rajavi, living in exile here, made his comments in a communique issued to mark the beginning of the war's fifth year.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Issues Communiques

No 1,857

LD211746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Sep 84

[Text] In its Communique No 1,857, referring to the fourth anniversary of the imposed war, the Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran paid tribute to the blood-stained martyrs of this war and asked Almighty God to grant speedy final victory to the powerful combatants of Islam. The Joint Staff Command announced the situation on the battle-fronts as follows:

On the Piranshah front, our combatants opened fire on a motorized enemy column. They destroyed a truck belonging to the Ba'thist mercenaries and dispersed their motorized column. The self-sacrificing warriors of Islam in the Sar Dasht operational zone neutralized the enemy's patrol activities. They opened intense artillery fire on the positions and units of the Iraqi aggressive Armed Forces, killed or wounded about 25 Iraqi troops and destroyed at least 6 of their light and heavy weapons emplacements.

The mighty warriors of Islam in the Marivan operational zone dispatched several patrol groups to the enemy's defensive regions. The patrol groups performed their particular operations and, after inflicting losses and casualties on the enemy and controlling the movements of the Iraqi patrol groups, returned safely to their bases. The warriors of Islam also halted the movements of the Iraqi forces on the heights overlooking Bukan and (Kani Mangah.)

The combatants of Islam on the western fronts, by executing defensive and harassing fire and by dispatching patrol groups, halted operational and engineering activities of the Iraqi forces and controlled the enemy's movements. On these fronts, exchanges of fire were more intense in the Qasr-e Shirin and Mehran regions. The combatants of Islam fired on an enemy patrol unit in the region on the opposite side of Mehran and forced the unit to retreat. Iraqi losses on these fronts included the destruction of four bunkers for heavy weapons, two observation posts, and one vehicle. About 17 of their troops were either killed or wounded.

Our forces on the southern fronts, while preventing the Iraqi forces from consolidating their positions, opened fire and sent out patrol units. Our forces continued to defend and consolidate their own positions, silenced Iraqi fire in each sector, and inflicted losses and casualties on them. Exchanges of fire were more intense in Shahrani, Kushk and Majnun Islands. During an exchange of fire on the Arvand Rud front, our brave Gendarmerie warriors pounded enemy positions and fortifications, inflicting losses on them and smashing and destroying at least seven weapon emplacements and observation posts of the Saddamists.

No 1,858

LD221800 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 22, IRNA — One civilian was martyred and five others were wounded in the Iraqi shelling of the southern Iranian city of Abadan Friday.

The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, in its 1,858th communique, said Saturday that nine homes, four shops and a school were damaged in the shelling. It said one civilian was also wounded in Khorramshahr, near Abadan.

Meanwhile, more than 60 Iraqi soldiers were killed throughout the war fronts in the past 24 hours, it said. More than 50 of the Iraqi casualties were inflicted in the northwestern fronts of Piranshah, Sar Dasht, Hajj 'Umran, Marivan and Panjwin.

It said enemy losses in these fronts were 12 light and heavy weaponry positions and one munitions depot. The Islamic forces also disrupted the movement of enemy vehicles in the area opposite the (Kani Mangah), (Bukan) and Marivan heights.

At least 10 Iraqi soldiers were also killed or wounded in the western fronts and one of their observation posts and a vehicle were smashed, it added.

In the southern fronts, fire exchanges were more intense in the Shalamcheh region. An enemy patrol unit was forced to retreat by opposing fire when they tried to infiltrate Iranian positions in the Jazzabeh region. The communique said Iraqi casualties were also infliced in the Abadan fronts and nine enemy weaponry bunkers were demolished.

No 1,859
LD231611 Tehran IRNA in English 1546 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 23, IRNA — Long-range Iraqi fire on the residential areas of Nasud and Nowdsheh, Ilam Province, martyred one civilian and wounded another on Saturday, the Joint Staff reported today.

The Iraqi shelling took place at 15:00 and was the second instance resulting in civilian martyrs in two days.

On Friday a civilian was martyred and five others wounded in the southern city of Abadan, the scene of daily Iraqi shelling on residential areas.

The Communique No. 1,859 said Abadan was subjected to Iraqi long-range fire Saturday but no casualties were reported. However, five homes and five shops were damaged.

In the battlefronts, the Islamic forces of Iran killed or wounded about 40 enemy soldiers in the northwestern operational regions during the preceding 24 hours. One enemy tank and 10 light and heavy armament positions were smashed, the Joint Staff said.

In other northwestern fronts, a convoy of 20 Iraqi military vehicles came under fire in the (Kani Mangah) and (Bukan) fronts. A number of the vehicles were damaged and enemy movements were disrupted.

The communique added that 11 Iraqi troops were killed or wounded in the western fronts and eight of their weaponry positions and an observation post were destroyed. The intensity of fire was greater in the Mehran and Naftshahr fronts.

In the southern Arvand River front the Muslim Iranian forces destroyed one enemy engineering vehicle and one troop concentration point with their personnel.

Delegation Meets With Laotian Foreign Minister
LD231721 Tehran IRAN in English 1622 GMT 23 Sep 84

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 23, IRNA — An Iranian delegation met the head of the Laotian Foreign Ministry Khamphai Boupha in Vientiane Friday and discussed joint efforts against the Zionist regime and issues of mutual interest.

The delegation headed by Foreign Ministry's Director General of Asian and Oceanic Affairs 'Ali Ahani called on the Laos Government to support Iran's initiative to expell the Zionist regime from the United Nations.

Ahani also spoke about Iraq's use of chemical weapons in its four-year old imposed war against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Khamphai Boupha emphasised the need for joint and firm action against Zionism and imperialism. He also condemned the use of chemical weapons and said his country firmly opposed all use of banned chemical warfare.

According to Boupha the Vientiane government welcomes expansion of relations between Laos and Iran which he said were both members of the Non-alignment Movement.

U.S. 'Security Agents' Search Diplomat's Residence
LD221804 Tehran IRNA in English 1646 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Text] Washington, Sept. 22, IRNA — Armed security agents illegally entered the house of an Iranian diplomat in Washington Thursday and questioned him at gun point.

The diplomat, 'Ali Sabzalian, who is in charge of Iran's interest section here was later told that "he is being closely watched" by the American police.

The initial attack came Thursday morning after the news of an explosion in the American Embassy in Beirut reached Washington.

Security agents accompanied by officials from the U.S. Immigration Department searched the house of the diplomat, claiming guns and ammunitions were in the house. The search proved futile but he was questioned at gun point.

The security agents claimed ignorance of the Iranian official's diplomatic status and asked for his identity papers and residence permit. They also refused to identify themselves when the diplomat protested at their illegal behaviour.

On Friday, the Iranian diplomat was leaving his residence in a car with an Algerian diplomatic license plate number when he noticed several cars chasing him.

The diplomat was later stopped by a police car and was asked for his driving license. The policeman also warned him that "we are watching you."

IRNA: Implications of Raid
LD221909 Tehran IRNA in English 1824 GMT 22 Sep 84

["Foreign Ministry Raps U.S. Harrassment" — IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 22, IRNA — Iran's Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today that the raiding of the residence of the head of the Iranian Interest Section, 'Ali Sabzalian, in Washington on Thursday morning has obvious implications because his unwarranted interrogation by the U.S. police has taken place simultaneous with Iran's moves for ousting the Jerusalem occupying regime from the United Nations and with the 'war week' in Iran which celebrates Iran's proud resistance against the invading Iraqi forces over the past four years.

He said that in a sharp contrast with its claims, the United States Government does not the least respect the international laws which fact he said Washington has proved time and again by vetoing many draft resolutions against the Zionist regime.

Tehran Marks Anniversary of Gulf War
GF220816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 22 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Today, 22 September, marks the beginning of the fifth year of the war imposed by the Iraqi regime on the Islamic Revolution and the first day of 'war week' in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Four years ago, on 22 September 1980, the Iraqi regime started a war against the Islamic Revolution with the aid of the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, on a front 800 kms long on the northwest and southern borders of the Islamic Republic of Iran.